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11 July 1964

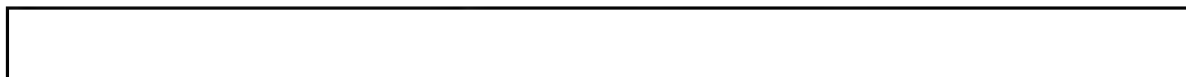
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
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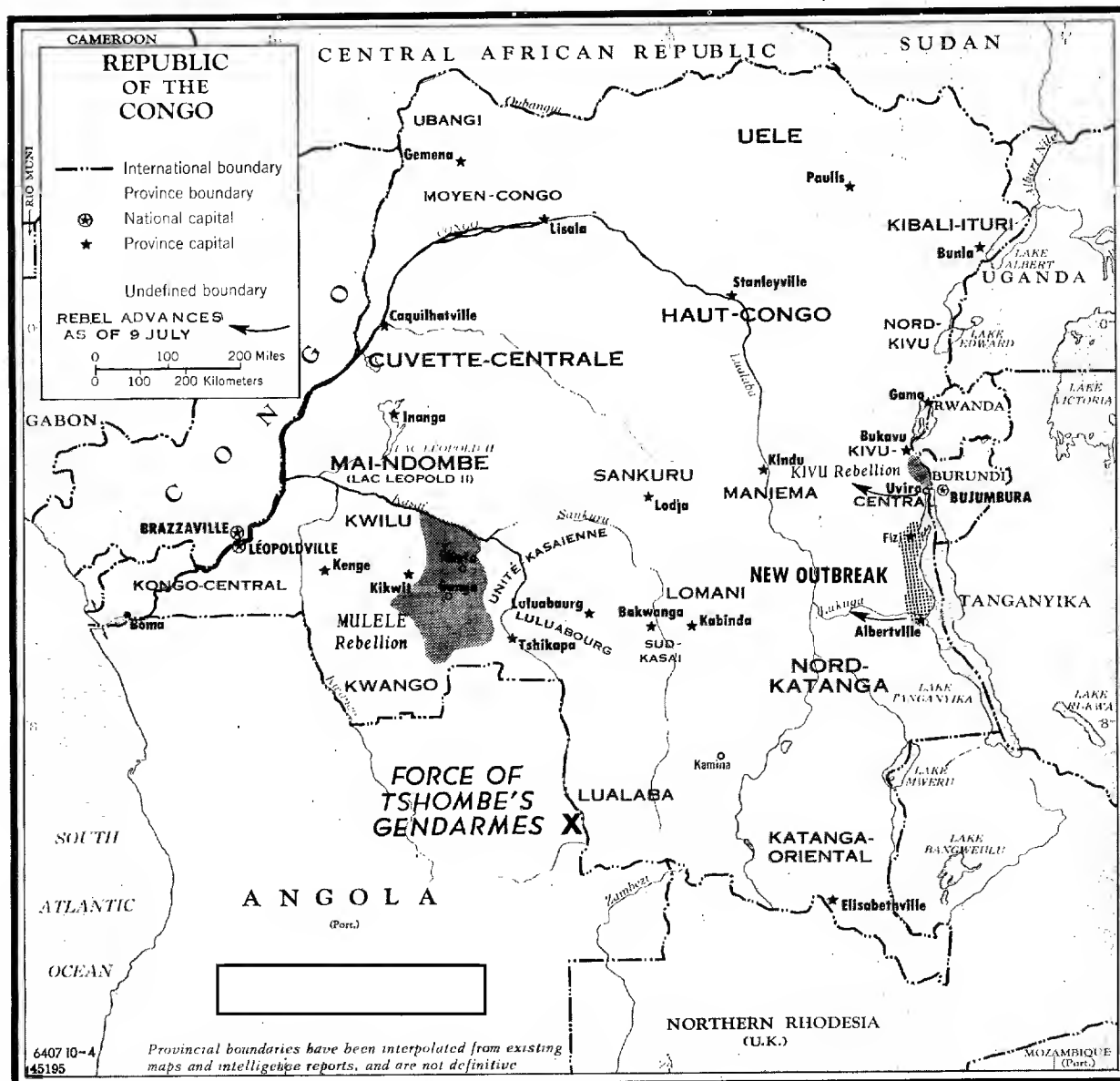
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*Congo: Premier Moise Tshombé already is beset by the same security problems that confronted his predecessor.

Rebellion is spreading westward both from Kivu-Central and from the North Katangan capital of Albertville. In both areas, the Congo National Army (ANC) has only small and frightened detachments to oppose advancing insurgents.

Tshombé, who before his accession to power on Thursday was talking of negotiating with the dissidents, now says that he is bringing his force of 3-4,000 gendarmes from Angola to bolster the ANC against the North Katangan rebels. The force probably is sufficient to handle the Katangan insurgents. It is uncertain whether Tshombé would choose to use his gendarmes in other parts of the Congo.

Tshombé told the US ambassador on 8 July that with Belgian and US aid he hopes in time to reshape the ANC, which he regards as a "band of mutineers." Belgium appears more willing to offer additional military advisors to Tshombé than it did to the Adoula regime, which it regarded as hopelessly inept.

Popular reaction to Tshombé's ascendancy so far is generally favorable. Nevertheless, opposition may increase, particularly from politicians who are unhappy at being left out of his small cabinet. The leftist exile Committee of National Liberation (CNL) has already labeled the one CNL member who joined Tshombé's government a "traitor."

Tshombé apparently has chosen political nonentities for his cabinet to insure his total dominance of the government. Holding three key posts besides premier-- Foreign Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Information-- Tshombé probably hopes to build an image as the single leader coping with all the Congo's problems.

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DAILY BRIEF

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As for relations with the US, Tshombé told the US ambassador that he hoped "bygones would be bygones," but implied that cordial relations might depend on the continuation of US aid, now running at a rate of about \$50 million a year.

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France: President de Gaulle has told his cabinet that he will seek re-election in 1965 if his health permits.

According to Jacques Marette, Minister of Post and Telecommunications, De Gaulle also indicated that if his health should not hold up, he would play an active role in supporting his chosen successor. Marette said that, as of now, Premier Georges Pompidou is De Gaulle's heir apparent.

De Gaulle reportedly has urged Pompidou to make himself better known through personal appearances outside of Paris. In a recent public opinion poll, Pompidou was preferred over Socialist Gaston Defferre as a candidate to succeed De Gaulle.

Marette further stated that De Gaulle may combine the presidential election with a referendum on a constitutional amendment that would make the premier the provisional president in the event of a presidential vacancy. At present, the president of the Senate succeeds to the office for 20-35 days until an election is held.

The envisaged constitutional amendment would permit De Gaulle to resign in midterm with the assurance his policies would continue to be implemented, at least for the interim period. It would also mean that his man, running as the incumbent, would stand a better chance of winning an election for president in his own right.

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Argentina: After a two-week lull the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has decided to renew its antigovernment campaign.

The Peronist-dominated CGT central committee adopted a new program on 8 July calling for mass meetings at which it will attempt to stimulate public support for its far-reaching economic and political demands. The meetings are to be supplemented by rallies and marches on provincial capitals, and to the Government House in Buenos Aires.

The CGT has also decided that if the cost of living rises, it will take such "necessary measures," as seizing factories and selling foodstuffs to the public at cost prices. Although these actions are against the law, CGT leaders have not hesitated to use illegal tactics in the recent past.

It is not yet clear what kind of response a revived CGT campaign will get from the government or the public. Some elements, which have been calling on the government to take more forceful action against the CGT, can be expected to press harder. At the same time, there is growing public criticism of the government's economic policies which are helping to cause food shortages and to encourage black markets.

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